THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

THE British Empire extends over every known sea, and embracing no less than 325,000,000 of souls with a maritime trade of over £800,000,000 a year The average of the Naval Budget voted each year by the House of Commons for the last ten years is a little over £12,000,000. France and Italy are the two next naval powers. French subjects number 75,000,000; their annual trade is of £328,000,000; and France yearly devotes £9,000,000 upon her Navy. The Italians only number 30,000,000; their annual trade amounts to £95,000,000, and yet they spend no less than £3,400,000 every year upon their naval power.

SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Sheriff of Bombay, has offered Government the handsome sum of Rs. 1,25,000, to be used either in establishing a Medical College in connection with the Cama Hospital, or in the enlargement and improvement of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

A CASE of considerable importance to the keepers of livery stables and to the larger class which deals with them was recently disposed of in appeal by the Allahabad High Court. A gentleman in Allahabad some time ago hired a horse for an afternoon's ride. It ran away with him, and after bolting for two miles or more dropped dead, whereupon the owner brought a claim for its alleged value. There was the evidence of a *post-mortem* to show that the animal's collapse was probably due to its having been given a full meal in the owner's stable just before being taken out; but the Small Cause Court Judge came to the conclusion that the defendant must have ridden it more or less recklessly, and therefore decided for the plaintiff. This decision was appealed against. The High Court of course had no difficulty about the merits of the case, but there was some question as to their competence to revise the decision of the Small Cause Court. The obstacle was, however, set aside on the ground that the lower Court's decision was so wrong as virtually not to be a judgment at all.

THE other day the *Madras Times* published some remarks on the legal profession in the capital of the Southern Presidency, pointing out that the competition among the vakils and attorneys, whose name appears to be legion, was so great, that the fees accepted by some of them were absurdly low, in several instances Rs. 4 and even Rs. 3 being known to have been accepted. It would appear that Bangalore advocates, too, have got the reputation of being cheap; and to hear of some of them taking Rs. 3 to conduct a case is said to be quite a common occurrence.

SANCTION has just been accorded to the carrying out to completion of the increase to the Native Army which was arranged for in the summer of 1885, but has been partially suspended hitherto on account of financial pressure. Orders will therefore shortly issue for the raising of five new Infantry regiments with effect from the 1st April.

THE case of Murli Dhar vs. the Empress, which excited considerable interest in all parts of the country, has been decided by the Punjab Chief Court in favour of the petitioner. Murli Dhar, it will be remembered, is a pleader of Umballa; and was present at an assemblage of Hindus at the time of the threatened *Bakr Eed* disturbances in that city. For this conduct he was sentenced by the Magistrate to a month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. On appeal the Session Judge remitted the imprisonment, but upheld the fine. Finally, the Punjab Chief Court have quashed the conviction and ordered a refund of the fine.

THE Government of Russia has been draining the marshes of Polessia. At the end of 1884 nearly seven million acres had been recovered for the use of pasture or the plough, and 1,200 miles of canals, with numerous bridges, had been constructed in a country previously almost uninhabitable. The cost of these works is stated to be less than £200,000. Surveys are now proceeding in a large tract of swampy country in Moscow, Raizan, and elsewhere.

TUESDAY, 1ST MARCH.

IT appears that a new ailment, known as the walk-disease, has developed itself in America, the journals of which country furnish some curious particulars concerning a victim of the malady—a Virginian farmer, fifty-three years of age—who has now been suffering from the disease of walking eight hundred and twenty-one days. The doctors, it is said, cannot help him, and when he is not walking he suffers acutely. He walks twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four in an enclosure six feet wide and a hundred and fifty feet long, and "sleeps, eats, and shaves" whilst on his ceaseless journey. To a reporter, who lately walked beside him, he said that it was impossible for him to run, impossible for him to remain still, impossible to do anything but walk. His pace varies very much, according to how he feels; but constant motion is indispensable to him, because when he tries to sit down a little while at a time "his feet become a misery to him." Latterly he had to make a short railway journey, and his sufferings were almost intolerable, because he was in a car so full of people that it was impossible for him to indulge in his usual exercise. On reaching the end of his journey he at once set to walking in order to "rest himself; but it was several days before he got over the effect of that few hours' inaction in the train. Five doctors, it is stated, are keeping a watch over the patient, and are wondering when the 'misery in his feet" will allow him to sit down.

AT Berlin, on the 25th of January, Herr Bath, the editor of Herr Eugene Richter's Radical newspaper, the *Freisinniege Zeitung* (*i. e.* Liberalist Gazette) was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for reproducing, from the *Potsdamer Nachrichten* the recent rumour as to the alleged wounding of Lieutenant Colonel von Villaume, German Military Envoy at St. Petersburgh by the Czar. To the quotation from the Potsdam journal, the *Freisinniege Zeitung* was impartial enough to append a few lines of comment from the *Kreuz Zeitung* to the effect, that in well informed circles in Berlin nothing was known of a nature to encourage belief in such a sensational story. It was contended by the Public Prosecutor, that the propagation of such statements, even in this modified form, was calculated to do great damage by endangering the relations between some of the Great Powers, and he therefore demanded the infliction of the maximum penalty on the culprit, which was readily granted.

IT is estimated that Russia can put an army of five-and a-half millions of men into the field.

To what lengths will the Russian censorship of the Press go next? asks a contemporary. In a novel recently submitted to the censor, the author, describing the tent of one of the Grand Dukes during the war with Turkey, mentioned as one of its ornaments "the portrait of a certain actress." This phrase was altered in the proof-sheet to "a large map of the theatre of war," and on the author objecting that his description was "historical," he was cooly told that "in Russia nothing is historical except what appears in the official journal."

THE nose, we all know, forms a prominent feature in everybody's career, but it has been left to M Sophus Schack, a Danish disciple of Lavater, to find out that it is an infallible index to human character. He tells us in a book just published that his discovery is the result of a long and patient study of this facial organ among peoples of all nations. According to his experience, the moral and physical nature of a person can be gathered from the formation of his nose. A well-developed nose, he says, denotes strength and courage; a little turn-up nose indicates cunning and artfulness; a delicate straigh nose, taste and refinement; a curved nose, judgment and egotism, and a thick mis shapen nose, dulness and want of tact. But this is not all. "The nose," proceeds our physiognomist, "discloses to the intelligent observer the faculties possessed by the owner. It also indicates the intensity of his intellectual activity and the delicacy of his moral sentiments. Finally, the nose which belongs both to the mobile and immobile parts of our visage reflects faithfully the fugitive movements of our inclinations." Why not also the menu of the preceding night, or of a week previously?

SAYS the *Spectator*:—"An incident occurred in London on Sunday which, though in itself unimportant, may be quoted by the future historian as marking the beginning of a new phenomenon in English history. We have had Socialists or Communists in England before, and sceptics of many kinds; but the Continental variety of man, who hates religion and the existing social system with equal virulence, has only lately appeared among us. The tendency of English Extremists, indeed, has rather been towards religious fanaticism, or the development of some new religious polity. A band of Socialists, however, on Sunday visited the parish church Marylebone, and besides hissing the Queen's name, loudly and distinctly hissed the Eighth Commandment, to the astonishment of the congregation, a few of whom left in consequence."

WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH.

THE Jubilee Club at Allahabad, which has for its object the promotion of social and intellectual intercourse among gentlemen of all communities, was opened on Thursday evening by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West provinces. Shortly after the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival, and when the assembly was arranged in the Hall, Mr. Justice Straight addressed His Honour. He said the Jubilee Club had been originated, with the view of having an institution in which Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives might meet in friendly intercourse, and so endeavour to break down that barrier of reserve which has hitherto existed between these communities. The Club had been styled the "Jubilee Club" in commemoration of the great event which had just been celebrated; and as the Jubilee had resulted in the display of so much sympathy and good feeling amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, he trusted that within the precincts of the Club, which it was hoped would number members from out stations, the same excellent characteristics would be established and perpetuated." Sir Alfred Lyall, in reply, said he had great pleasure in opening the Club, and accepted the office of Patron.

A NEW game of cards comes from America. The game is called *Hearts*. The cards have the same value as in whist, but the leading principle is to avoid getting a heart in any trick you win. At first the game appears very simple, but there is room for a great deal of play. Thus, if you have a good spade or a good Club, it is your interest to get rid of it as soon as possible. Suppose one of the players leads the two of spades; the next player may be in the fortunate position of not having a spade, and accordingly takes the opportunity to get rid of a leading heart like the king or ace. Another player may have the king or queen of spades, and, being bound to follow the suit, wins the trick, with the unhappy consequence of having the heart in it, and being thereby prevented from sharing in the spoils of the pool.

A CONSERVATIVE M. P. (Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P.) writes:—"There is good deal of murmuring in the Ministerial ranks about the inaccessibility and nepotism of Lord Salisbury. It seems really scandalous that the Conservative party in the House of Commons should have had four different leaders in two years without ever being consulted as to the wisdom of the choice made by Lord Salisbury. The Prime Minister has now at last discovered that he will do well to take his followers in the Lower House into his confidence.

"REFERRING to the case of bigamy which an "Educated" Anawala is said to be about to contract, Desais Murarji, Ranchorji, Hirji and Bhimbai write to suggest that when the repudiated first wife sues the husband for maintenance, the British Court should decree such an amount in her favour as to make second marriages impossible," and the *Indian Spectator* accepts this as "A GOOD SUGGESTION." Yes, convert British Courts of Justice into engines of oppression in the hands of reforming cliques! After this would not the public be justified in demanding that "social reformers" be declared unfit to sit as judges in our courts? How does the sense of justice in these people collapse by their reforming fever!

THE Maharaja Dhuleep singh is still in Paris. He retains his national religion and dress. Well, let

him brood over his wrongs. He must cool down some day or other.

IT has been arranged that Sir Alfred Lyall will continue in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Provinces until the 15th of November next, when Sir Auckland Colvin will relieve him.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—No appointment has yet been made to the Currency Commission in the place of the late Mr. Bullen Smith, but it is possible Sir Louis Malet may be selected. I hear that bi-metallism is distinctly making progress in the Commission.

THE value of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first seven months of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of Rs. 45,83,799.

THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH.

THE following scene in the lobby of the French Chamber of Deputies is amusing. The actors were M. Lucien Rabnel, formerly editor of a paper published in the Department of Vienne, and M. Camille Dreyfus, deputy for the Seine, against whom the former bore a grudge for remarks which it would appear had been made publicly by the deputy about the journalist. M. Lucien Rabnel, catching sight of M. Dreyfus, went up to him and said, "I've been after you for a long time past," and struck him in the face. M. Dreyfus drew a revolver, and rushed at his aggressor. There were at least fifty people in the room, and in an instant the two adversaries were dragged asunder. M. Dreyfus was disarmed, and M. Rabnel was taken to the police office in the building. However, he was let off in the evening with an injunction never to set his foot again in the House.

THE following passage quoted by Sir Henry Rawlinson from Mr. Ney Elias's report on his journey from near Kashgar to Shignan will interest the lovers of the marvellous:—Mr. Elias says, "In following the track down the south shore of the Rang-Kul, a rock or cliff is passed standing about 100 yards from the water's edge, and presenting a sheer front of about 100 feet in height towards the lake. This is called Cheragh Tash, or 'lamp rock,' famous over these regions for a light which always burns in a cave near the top of the cliff, and is the object of a good deal of superstitious awe on the part of all Kirghiz, Shignis, and others who know the locality. To all appearance a steady white flame burns within the cave, but even with a powerful fieldglass, I could make out nothing more. My impression was that there must be some phosphorescent substance far back in the cave, but this, I was assured, was quite an erroneous view; the real fact being that vast treasures are stored in it, which are guarded by a dragon with a large diamond set in his forehead, and it is this diamond which shines by day and night. The cliff did not appear difficult to scale, but no native of these parts would ever venture to pry so closely into the secret of the light as to attempt to enter the cave."

THE Leicester Government Board, says an English contemporary, have again called the attention of the Leicester Guardians to the extraordinary position of the towns as regards vaccination and the non-prosecution of defaulters. The returns just issued show that of 7,209 births only 1,600 children were vaccinated, and none of the 6,600 new defaulters were prosecuted. The Guardians resolved to take no action, leaving the inhabitants free choice. The Blue-book just issued, "Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1885," supplies the following information relative to the year ending Sept. 26, 1885:—During that period the number prosecuted was 2,806, of whom 49 were women and 2,757 men; 361 were discharged, and 2,409 convicted; of the latter 36 were women. Of those convicted 1,523 were fined, whilst 922 submitted to distraint or imprisonment. These prosecutions, which show a considerable increase over the previous year, in one way represent the large and growing number of defaulters under the Vaccination Acts, who in many large centres of population in the Midland and Northern counties may be reckoned by thousands, who not only defy the law with impunity, but even court the publicity of the police-court as a most effectual means of enlightening their countrymen as to the dangers and uselessness of vaccination.

MR. SLAGG has re-entered Parliament as a member for Burnley. He is a true friend of India, and we all rejoice at the opportunity he will thus have to serve our country.

THE Agricultural Department is on its last leg. Its total collapse is imminent in spite of the strenuous efforts of Sir Rivers Thompson and his *protegé* to prop it up. A demi-official correspondence is passing on the subject between the India Government and the Government of Bengal. The Viceroy will, we hope, see through it all.

FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH.

A ST. PETERSBURGH Correspondent says:—The correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Lord R. Churchill has naturally given considerable satisfaction here; and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, until recently, shared with the head of the Conservative Government and Sir William White the burden of Russian detestation, has suddenly become quite popular, a fact which itself may well give cause for reflection. Any thing which tends to weaken the present British Government is received here with undisguised and often extravagant, pleasure; and the defection of Lord Randolph, in connection with matters so interesting to Russia as the strengthening of the British Navy and the defence of our outlying ports and coaling stations, excites, of course, double joy.

"A GREAT sensation" says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, "was caused in the town of Lille the other day by the spectacle of an enormous giant in tattered clothes, walking between two gendarmes, who looked like pigmies by his side. The giant, who appeared hungry and crestfallen, was taken to the Police station, and entered as a rogue and vagabond. He was completely ignorant of the language of Voltaire, but on an interpreter being found, it was explained that he was a countryman of the famous Fin Mac Cool, or, in other words, that he hailed from Hibernia, his name being James Patrick Fahy. It appears that James Patrick, who is nearly 7ft. high according to the description given of him by some persons who interviewed him in the lock-up, was out of work. He had been expelled from Tournai, and, having crossed the frontier, was honestly trying to gain a few sous by exhibiting himself in taverns and cafes, when he was arrested by the gendarmes.

DURING the month of February 1887, fiftyfive thousand and thirty nine persons visited the Indian museum. Of natives there were 44,307 males and 9,817 females, and of Europeans 744 males and 171 famales. The daily average of visitors for the time the museum was open to the General Public was 2,620.

THE Registrar General of England has made the remarkable discovery, that marriage depends upon the state of the export trade. Wages depend on the demand for labour, the demand for labour is regulated by the demand for exports, hence marriage depends on exports. It is found that the working classes marry earliest, the average age being twenty-four; while the commercial clerks marry at twenty-six, farmers at twenty-nine, and the professional and the independent classes not till they are over thirty.

As the 2,000 sepoys required for the Burma Police are not forthcoming in the shape of volunteers from the regiments serving in Burma, volunteering will be thrown open to the Native Army in India generally. The police battalions being raised for Burma in the Punjab and Bombay are nearly complete. Those in the North-West have not filled at all.

THE *Tagliche Rundschau* publishes a remarkable article which has caused considerable sensation and throws, according to the *North German Gazette*, a clear light on the general situation. The writer first discusses the proposed reorganisation of the army by General Boulanger, and develops its results, giving, with details, the numerical strength of France. He proceeds to call General Boulanger's intended measures a "latent mobilisation, far more threatening than any other, considering particularly that France can be only attacked on one side. There she will show us all her strength." "The country," continues the writer, "will not, it must be hoped, refuse to bear the enormous cost of these steps, which will not become law nor be promulgated except under the silent *reserve* of an imminent catastrophe. The recent large importations of horses into France, and the steps taken to place the fortresses on the frontier in an efficient state of defence, will cause great consternation in all German breasts." Which bourse pays for such bulls?

THE proposal on the part of the Indian Government to establish military colonies of retired sepoys in Upper Burma will, says the *St. Jamses's Gazette*, be an interesting experiment. The scheme differs essentially from the Crown colonies of this country, and a parallel is not easily found without going back to the military colonies of the Roman Emperors or the Italian Colonies of Sulla; or perhaps they may be compared with the setlement of Ulster in the seventeenth century by Cromwell and William III. Military colonies clearly serve the double purpose of garrisons and centres of civilization and influence for extending the knowledge, language, and laws of the conquering race. In case of the sepoy colonies of Burma they will also have the effect of providing the Government with a means of utilizing the energies of the military classes in India on their retirement from active service. The difficulty is one which has been often felt and has been always hard to deal with; but the solution, which has its origin in the teachings of history, is as satisfactory as any that could be devised. If the project is actually carried out, it will be full of interest to the historian, as well as to the politician. Immediately it will fill up the gaps caused by Dakoit decapitations.

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH.

THE following figures taken from the French Budget will prove interesting at the present juncture, when war-alarms are increasing in Europe:—It was intended, before the last mail left England, that the French Government should ask the senate to restore a portion of the vote of 1,435,000 frs. for sub-prefects rejected by the Chamber. It agrees to waive all increase of taxation except 20 per cent. on the sugar duty, and proposes to reduce the repayment of 100,000,000 frs. of short Treasury Bonds to 25,000,000 frs., the remaining Bonds for 75,000,000 frs. to be converted into 66 year three per cent. Bonds, with yearly drawings. The Public Works Expenditure is to be reduced from 70,000,000 frs. to 55,000,000 frs. while the army expenditure is to be increased by 86,000,000 frs. in order to commence a change of weapon, and continue the defensive works, the two items making together 141,000,000 frs. will be met by redeemable 66 year bonds as also will the 167,000,000 frs. for interest guaranteed to railway companies. There will be no public subscription for these Bonds, but they will be issued by the Treasury by degrees as the money is required. The indirect taxes for December 1886 have yielded 8,512,000 frs. more than in December 1885. The total for the year is 71,000,000 frs. below the estimate, and 32,000,000 frs below the return for 1885. But for the falling off of 32,000,000 frs. under sugar, under a new mode of taxation, last year's revenue would have been just equal to that of the previous year.

THIS is an American view of the strained relations between France and Germany:—"Just what France wants to go to war for is not very clear. From the first of January to the end of June 1886, there were only four more births than deaths in Paris. In Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulouse and Amiens the number of deaths was largely in excess of births. Peace and matrimony are what France needs, not war and widow-hood."

COMMENTING on Lord Randolph Churchill's explanation of his recent secession, *Truth* says,—"So far as I gathered, Lord Randolph had never been in accord with his colleagues, and most rightly came to the conclusion that Lord Salisbury, who like Mr. Mantalini, has a soul above halfpence—is utterly indifferent what taxation amounts to, so that he is provided with an army and navy., not alone sufficient fer defensive purposes, but large enough to enable him to meddle with effect in European complications. A Minister more dangerons to the peace of the country never held office.

THE education given in Germany is confessedly the best in the world, the result being that German workmen, clerks, and *employes* readily find occupation in every other country. The number of schools in Germany is 60,000, or one to every 700 inhabitants. There are 100 children to each school, and, though Germany is a much poorer country than England, the cost of education is greater, being 1s. 7d. for each head of the population. In great Britain there are 58,000, schools, or one to every 600 inhabitants. There is an avarage of 53 in each school, and the cost per head of the population is 1s. 6d. France in its primary schools, one to every 500 inhabitants, pays 1s. 2d. per head, and in Spain the cost is 1s. 1d. Austria is still lower; it has far fewer schools in proportion to the people, namely, one to every 1,300 inhabitants, and the cost is only 9½d. In Italy the expenses of the primary education is about 8d. for each head of the population. For the Scandinavian Peninsula there is no return. Russia stands lowest on the list; it has, for its enormous population of 74 millions, only one school to every 2,300 people, the cost per head to the inhabitants being 2½d. The figures are most valuable as showing how much the political power and the progress of a nation depends on education.

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THE snowfall of the earlier part of February has been exceptional throughout the Himalayan districts. Even in Cashmere the fall has been heavier than has been known for a quarter of a century. In Srinaggar itself it lay in places four feet deep.

THE following are the terms of an agreement unofficially suggested by Russia, to form the basis of negotiations between the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty :—" (1) The Regents to resign. (2) A new Sobranje to be elected for Bulgraia only. (3) The Ministry to carry on the Government of the country until the election of a new Parliament, but two seats in the Cabinet to be given to members of the Opposition. (4) The candidature of Prince Dadian of Mingrelia to be proposed to the Sobranje. (5) As to Eastern Roumelia, the ordinary Provincial Assembly to be convoked for the despatch of business connected exclusively with that province." All eyes are now fixed upon France and Germany, and Bulgaria has for the moment gone out of the field of vision.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON.

I.

IN three weeks more Sir Rivers Thompson will vacate the Belvedere *guddi*. He has occupied it now for five years. During that time he has wielded an amount of power, influence, and patronage which seldom falls to the lot of even autocratic princes in Europe. Our august sovereign, the Queen-Empress, is the constitutional ruler in Europe of 35 millions of subjects. Sir Rivers had all but absolutely unlimited power for weal or woe over double that number of human beings. It is meet, therefore, that at the close of such an administration, we should, in behalf of the people, review, however inadequately, and succinctly, its leading incidents to note to what extent the march of progress has been helped on, or retarded, or thrown back during the period. Such a review is due in the interests alike of the ruler and the ruled.

Mr. George Rivers Thompson arrived in India on December 28, 1850, his appointment bearing date the 14th of August of that year. He has thus served in India for 36 years and 3 months. Out of this term three and a half years were passed in Burmah, about three years on leave, and nearly 30 years in Bengal. It is not necessary for the purposes of this review to notice his career during the period he was employed as an Assistant or even as a junior Joint in the Mofassil. He first attracted public attention when he entered the Bengal Office on July 8, 1859, as a Junior Secretary. He brought much zeal, assiduity and diligence to bear on his work, and his courtesy towards those who were brought into contact with him produced a good effect. His advancement from that date was steady. In 1862 he was promoted to the Magistracy of Rajshahi, and to that of Purnea in 1864. About the close of the last named year he got the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Nuddea, which office he held for over three years. He was very intimate with the local Indigo planters, and that made the ryots, then just freed from their Indigo bonds, to look rather coldly towards him ; but nothing transpired to bring any discredit to his administration of justice. At the end of 1868, he was in Calcutta for a short time, officiating as Commissioner of Nuddea At about the close of 1869 he was gazetted additional Judge of Chittagong, and in March, 1870, was transferred to the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Mymensing. In 1871 he held charge of the Judicial and Political Department of the Bengal Office for a few months, and then took his furlough for a year, which was afterwards extended to nearly two years. On his return from England, in 1873, he resumed his post at the Bengal Office, and was entirely successful, by his steady devotion to duty and perfect freedom from fussiness or interference with the work of a crotchety but hardworking master, in winning the good opinion of Sir George Campbell. Sir George liked to do every thing with his own hands, and was never more satisfied than when he was left undisturbed in his work, and Mr. Thompson was glad that he was let alone. Matters, however, changed when Sir Richard Temple came into the place of Sir George. Sir Richard was in many respects an abler officer than his immediate predecessor, and was by no means unequal to the task of disposing off a great deal of business with his own hands. But he had the Civilian failing of sucking the brains of his subordinates, and he had his favorite, Mr. Bernard, to provide for ; and the amiable and kind-hearted Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, cleared the way by appointing Mr. Thompson officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma in April 1875. Mr. Thompson held this office, with only one short break in 1877, to the middle of 1879, when he became an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council. In the columns of this paper our predecessor had occasion repeatedly to praise Mr. Thompson's administration of Burma, and we have no doubt that he deserved all the praise that was lavished on him, though we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the information obtained in our office was to a considerable extent one-sided—as derived from officers who more or less shared the praise bestowed on the Government they served.

It is not given to the outside public to know anything of the manner in which the Members of the Supreme Council discharge their executive duties ; their minutes and proceedings are not published, and the few records which appear in the Blue Books are so overloaded with dittos, that it is vain to attempt to deduce from them anything of a really historical character as regards the different members concerned. It was generally believed, and we believe the rumour was perfectly correct, that Mr. Thompson, though then holding the portfolio of the Public Works Department, had the task of revising the Bengal Rent Bill, and that the first Despatch on the subject was written by him.

The part he played in the Legislative Department of the Supreme Government was of a secondary character, except as regards the Inland Emigration Bill, of which he had charge. On this occasion he evinced his sympathy for his countrymen as opposed to the interests of the natives of India. The Emigration Bill was of a highly arbitrary and one-sided character, so much so that our predecessor had to characterise it as a " Fugitive slave-law in disguise." It took no note of the life and liberty of the people, and in some of its sections provided that a native may be apprehended on a charge of being a fugitive cooly, and carried over in charge of private individuals, his arrestors, from one end of India to the other, from Peshawar or Cape Comorin to Upper Assam if need be, without any legal process of any kind, and without permitting the party seized from obtaining any legal redress until he is brought to his destination in Assam, provision being made at the same time for police help to the apprehenders whenever they may need it. The scheme was so preposterous, so opposed to every sense of justice, propriety and prudence, so thoroughly shocking to all sense of humanity, that our predecessor could not but denounce it, as it was his duty to do, with all the fire of his honest and generous nature. But he failed to excite the slightest sense of sympathy in Mr. Thompson. Believing that the Bill would be beneficial to the planting community, Mr. Thompson fought most ardently in its favor, and to put down the opposition of our predecessor denounced him publicly as " DISHONEST and DISHONORABLE." It was generally believed at the time that several, if not a large majority, of the members of the Council were then holders of tea garden shares, and when we referred to the rumour to one of the members he smilingly remarked, " you may say so ; but I can tell you I don't hold any share in a tea garden." We must, however, in justice to Mr. Thompson say that we never heard a single syllable to the effect that he had a share. We were convinced that he had not the smallest personal interest in the matter, and in advocating the Bill he was actuated solely by the belief that it was necessary for the interest of the planting community. That he was entirely mistaken in this belief is abundantly manifest from the hue and cry that has been kept up now for two years or more by the advocates of the planting interest against the Act in question. Either Mr. Thompson was entirely mistaken in his estimate of the good that would proceed from the Bill when passed into law, and quite wrong in denouncing Baboo Kristo Das Pal as " dishonest and dishonorable," or the Anglo-Indian Press and the planters are wrong in denouncing that Bill as it stands as an Act of the Legislature. We leave the friends of Mr. Thompson to answer this question. We need only observe that the abuse so unjustly showered on Baboo Kristo Das Pal did not in the least affect his temper, and that, writing within three months after the abuse, he offered Mr. Thompson the most cordial welcome.

It was on Monday the 24th of April, that Mr. Thompson assumed charge of the destiny of the seventy millions of Bengal, and on that day Babu Kristodas Pal, after adverting to certain difficulties in the practical administration of the country, said : ' Mr. Thompson will doubtless take into account these difficulties ; but his path is clear. If he holds, as we feel confident he will hold, the scale of justice with an even hand, he has nothing to fear. He comes in with the hearty good will of all parties, and the universal good feeling in his favor ought to carry him through all the difficulties that may surround him in his exalted position." The other Indian papers which were mostly stout defenders of the Ilbert Bill, and opponents of the slave Bill in disguise readily overlooked the action of Mr. Thompson in regard to that Bill, and offered him a most hearty welcome. The *Indian Mirror* was particularly jubilant on the occasion, and the belief every where was general that his administration would be one of calm, quiet, progressive, liberal and popular nature, but above all, thoroughly conscientious. With this belief, the people readily stretched a point and gladly forgot the reasons they had for forming an opposite opinion. They forgot the angry discussions about the Ilbert Bill, they forgot the woes of the coolies of Assam, they forgot the author of the " Fugitive slave-law in disguise," and hoped to live under a just rule, if not to thrive under a kind sympathetic ruler. Nor were the promises held out by Mr. Thompson at the time at all calculated to disturb such hopes. In moving the toast of the evening at the Civil Service dinner given in honor of Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. Thompson, adverting to the rising demand for a higher standard of the duties of a Government towards its subjects, to the growth of legitimate aspirations for a wider political freedom than what then existed, said: " Such changes, we have little doubt, are incumbent upon us. I am not here to deprecate or deplore the necessity for such changes, for I take it that it is but the result of a wise prudent statesmanship that, in the days in which we live there are natives of the country qualified, by the education we have given them, and the institutions which we have created amongst them, for taking a more active part in the Government of the country. A wise State is slow to take a step which puts its future destiny out of its own power. But the gradual advance in this direction which I have indicated and which Sir Ashley Eden's latest Act had shown to foreshadow, will, beyond controversy, be a measure which, in this province, especially demands the encouragement and support of the Government." Of course, those remarks came out in an after dinner complimentary speech, and it would be wrong, if people attempted to attach them more importance than what the speaker had in view. But we believe they were intended to give the keynote to the policy which the new ruler intended to follow, or, at all events, wished his audience and the public to believe he would follow. How far he has done so, the annals of his five years' administration fully disclose.

The fashion of æstivation on the hills leaves no opportunity for our rulers to do other than mature, in their summer pleasure retreats, the action they would take on their return to the capitals of their governments. The period is one of gestation and not of delivery. Mr. Thompson soon after his installation retired to the cool shade of the Shrubbery at Darjeeling and the people lost sight of him for a long time. He was then engaged in maturing his scheme for carrying out the orders of Lord Ripon regarding Local Self-

Government, and line of policy he would adopt in regard to his Bengal Tenancy Bill. Both these subjects had largely engaged his attention when he was a member of the Supreme Council; but his standpoint of observation was then different. He then saw things with the liberal, imperial spectacles of Lord Ripon, but now he had to settle things in the light of the narrow politics, and provincial proclivities of his own *entourage*. What the conclusions were to which he arrived in his summer retreat did not become manifest before his return to Calcutta. But there were two straws floated in the wind which were by no means favourable to the hopes of the people that the new administration would prove thoroughly conscientious. The first was the question of the Strand Bank land, that is, the land reclaimed from the bed of the river Hooghly, formerly by the Lottery Committee and subsequently by the Municipal authorities. The residents of the locality had certain rights of easements, and the Government of Lord Dalhousie compromised the matter by officially pronouncing that the lands would be served for the comfort and convenience of the public and no lofty buildings would ever be allowed to be erected thereon so as to injure the frontage, ventilation, and advantages of the existing houses of the people. The lands were subsequently made over to the Port Commissioners for the improvement of the Port, and they proposed to erect lofty three-and-four-storeyed warehouses to let out on rent. The people naturally objected to this, and appealed to Mr. Thompson. They, however, knew not that that gentleman had already sanctioned the breach of the promise made by Lord Dalhousie; and when they came before him they were told that the promise had become so old that it had lost its binding force, and that altered circumstances justified a change of course. Whatever the policy or the expediency of the course thus adopted, it must be obvious to every honest thinker that it had no relation to *thorough conscientiousness*. The next was the question for the supply of filtered water in the Suburbs of Calcutta. The Suburbs formed a separate municipality, and had no claim whatever to obtain water free of charge from the town Corporation. They were also not in a position to defray the cost of erecting water-works of their own, nor to contribute their quota towards an extension of the water-works of the town; and Mr. Thompson took it upon himself to solve the difficulty by forcing the town people to sell their water at a price which would suit the convenience of the buyer, irrespective of the cost to the seller. Of course the question was involved in a forest of ifs, and wheresoevers, and provideds, which left no room for clear vision, and to a certain extent the measure still remains unsettled; but the principle advocated by Mr. Thompson does not gain credit by that fact. The principle, in brief, was that among two totally independent parties one may be compelled to contribute heavily for the benefit of the other at the will of Government.

The year 1883 in Bengal was the year of the Ilbert Bill mania, which forced aside all other questions of local politics. Mr. Thompson was not opposed to the Bill, when it was discussed in the Supreme Council, and the resolution taken to bring it before the legislature; but when the non-official Anglo-Indian public lost the balance of their mind and most violently reviled the measure and its authors, Mr. Thompson took the side of the opposition. As the ruler and the representative of the seventy millions of Bengal in the supreme legislature, his duty was to do all and every thing possible in behalf of his clients, but race feeling got the better of his duty, and he lost no opportunity to oppose the Bill. Ultimately he forced the good, generous, liberal-minded nobleman to a surrender which our late lamented predecessor, in the agony of his distress, discribed as "PEACE WITH DISHONOR." It is not at all necessary now to dwell at length on that painful subject, but in reviewing the career of Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, we cannot forget the part he took in it. No judgment of his services can be correct which would overlook that incident. His quarrels with the Calcutta Municipality commenced that year, but we must reserve them for notice lower down. Of small local affairs there were two subjects which we may notice *en passant*. One was the notorious Chittagong case, in which the Collector and the Commissioner of that place subjected a respectable Mahammedan lady, just then widowed, to gross indignity, trouble and harassment. According to Mr. Thompson's recorded judgment the officers concerned were greatly to blame, but they were Civilians, and he let them off with a gentle reprimand, which he soon after mollified by giving them substantial promotion. The other was the Dakka student's case—one in which some school boys had pelted brickbats at some police constables—a proceeding closely similar to "bonnetting a bobby" to which Etonians and Harrovians are so prone. The Magistrate, who took up the case, punished the truant school boys with public flogging, and when the matter came before him, Mr. Thompson, though he had not forgotten his Harrovian experiences, recorded a minute in which he advocated "a thorough good thrashing," for school boys. It was an outrage on public decency which nobody expected would proceed from a gentleman in the position of Mr. Thompson.

THE INDIAN EXODUS AND ITS FRUITS.

THE question of the annual migration of the Government of India to the hills was discussed at a recent meeting of the London East India Association. The occasion which gave rise to the discussion was the reading of a paper on "The capital of India" by Sir George Campbell. The position which Sir George took up was that the time was come when the Government of India should undertake the task of setting up a new capital. He held that Calcutta had ceased to be the capital of India, and that Simla was not fitted to take its place. Sir George said:—"At present the real working capital was Simla, where the Government was located the greater part of the year—more than twice as long as in Calcutta—and where the members had their real permanent residences. The climate, however, from June to September was very bad indeed, and the height, latitude, and confinement made it a most undesirable residence in winter. The water-supply was extremely bad, and he doubted if it would ever be corrected. Simla was to this day by far the most inaccessible of all the hill stations in India, and it argued a want of belief in any permanence of residence that nothing more had been done to improve the communication." Sir George Campbell then clearly pointed out the evils arising from the present peripatetic system of Government, which involved great unsettlement, loss of time and expense. So far so good. All right-thinking persons agree with Sir George that great evils arise from the annual exodus to the hills, and that Simla could never be a good metropolitan place for India at large. If so, we should have thought that Sir George Campbell would have advocated a return to the old arrangement under which Calcutta remained the capital of India all the year round for more than a century since the establishment of British rule in this country. But as every one knows, Sir George is nothing if not crotchety. He would abandon Calcutta altogether and search for a new capital in the central tracts between the Bombay coast and the Jumna. But he confesses that he cannot say confidently which is the best site for the capital of India. And he further admits the impossibility of finding a suitable capital ready made. The creation of a new metropolis would necessarily involve an enormous expense. We need hardly state that it may be taken for an axiom that in the present financial condition of India not a single farthing ought to be spent without absolute necessity.

Sir George Campbell's scheme for selecting a new capital for India on the country between the Bombay coast and the Jumna may be summarily dismissed as altogether visionary and chimerical; such a scheme does not surely lie within the range of practical politics. The question naturally arises—ought then the existing system under which Calcutta is the nominal and Simla the real working capital of India to be maintained? Mr. A. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, who took part in the discussion, felt no hesitation whatever in answering this question in the affirmative. He contended that Sir George Campbell had greatly exaggerated the disadvantages of Simla. The water-supply question, Mr. Mackenzie argued, has been solved and a complete system of drainage was also being carried out. He explained that the only reason why the Government of India has not yet made a railway to connect its summer capital with the plains was that any expenditure for this purpose was unwarranted at a time when heavy expenditure was required for the protection of the frontier. The simple truth is that the inaccessibility of Simla can only be removed by the construction of a railway which will never pay. This being the case, there can be no justification for incurring any expense for connecting Simla with the plains. Mr. Mackenzie, however, thinks that the inacessibility of Simla is a matter of no consequence. He observed:—"In considering this question of the capital, it must be borne in mind that the Government of India was not in direct administrative charge of any part of India, or of very small tracts. It had under it the local Governments, and it was the local Government that had the immediate control and management of all the bulk of the work. The Government of India was simply a huge bureau sitting above as a court of appeal or a court of general control managing its affairs through the local Governments. Therefore it was the local Government that had to be principally considered. There could be no doubt (and he spoke without prejudice as a Calcutta man, having lived there for many years) that Calcutta was, for a capital town, the most parochial in all India. The tone of feeling in Bombay was more open, more broad, and altogether more advanced than in Calcutta." It is true that the supreme Government is not in direct administrative charge of any part of India; but that is no reason why it should remain shut up for two-thirds of the year in an inaccessible place like Simla. The effect was pointedly shown during the Mutiny time, when General Anson, the Commander-in-Chief, lay shut up at Simla for four months, while the army which he Commanded had to take care of itself. A deaf away from the influence of public opinion and losing all touch with the people is a Dharum Raja, who may as well not exist at all. It has been pointed out that whatever public opinion there is in India exists in the Presidency towns. We need not discuss here whether Calcutta is the most parochial place in India. The hard fact, however, remains that Calcutta remained the metropolis of India for more than a century after the establishment of British rule in this country, and during that period the limits of the Empire were extended from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

Mr. Mackenzie is of opinion that the Government of India should have its offices at some fixed spot, whether in Calcutta, Bombay or Simla, and that the upper officials should go on tour in the various parts of the country. We are glad to see that he does not attach any weight whatever to the argument about health. He remarked:—"He would sooner live in Calcutta all the year round than in Simla. Calcutta was as healthy a town to live in as most towns in England; and the bulk of Europeans there enjoyed just as good health as the bulk of people did at home. One would work quite as well in the plains as in the hills. The simple question was what was best for the general interest of the country. The Government of India office should be permanently located, and when the upper officials went on tour they should not drag after them a great tail of clerks as they did now twice a year. A great deal had been recently said about the alleged stoppage of business by the migration of government. That was all nonsense. With proper arrangements there need be no stoppage, and so far as his own office was concerned, he could say that the work went on just as regularly. He thought that the members of the Government of India should be brought as frequently as possible into contact with the local Governments. * * * What was really required was that the Government of India, through its

higher-officers, should be free for a number of weeks in the year to move about the country and come into immediate contact with the local Governments. A few years ago he had the honour of being deputed with Sir Evelyn Baring by the Government of India to confer with the Madras Government upon various pending subjects. Correspondence had been going on for years, and it was thought that some thing might be done by personal communication. They went to Madras, and the result was that they succeeded in effecting a perfect understanding with the Madras Government. They cleared off all sorts of difficulties that had been standing in the way, and the wheels of business of the Madras Government ran beautifully after that as compared with the way in which they had done before. That course of procedure had been adopted frequently during the past few years, but it ought to be systematized." With much that is contained in the passage we have just quoted we agree. We readily admit that the Government of India should be free for a certain number of weeks in the year to move about the country and come into immediate contact with the local Governments. But for this purpose a period of eight or ten weeks ought to be sufficient. It cannot be argued with any show of reason that by spending eight months of the year at Simla the Government of India comes into contact with the local Government, except with that of the Punjab. Let the Viceroy accompanied by such of the members of the Executive Council and by so many of the Secretariat as may be required for the despatch of business make a three months' tour every year. But the offices should remain permanently located at the capital. The annual exodus as it is now conducted, has grown to the proportions of a great public scandal, and it is interesting to note that even Mr. Mackenzie could not utter a word in defence of the existing practice. He said "No doubt the privilege of the hill exodus had been abused. He did not think that the local Governments should absent themselves from their local capitals in the way many of them had been doing of late, and another abuse was that the heads of departments had got into the habit of accompanying the Government of India to the hills." Now as matters stand, the Supreme and the Local Governments leave the people and remain in the hills during the greater part of the year. There can be no doubt that measures ought to be adopted at once to discontinue a practice, which has no parallel in any other country in the world. Looking back even to the remotest day, we fail to find a precedent for any thing so monstrous and so absurd. We do not want that the Governor-General and the Members of Council should be tied down to Calcutta all the year round. As we have said above we do not object to their visiting different parts of India in duty when necessary; but present practice which has grown to the proportions of a great public grievance ought to be discontinued as soon as possible. If there be any delay in dealing with this question in so far as the Government of India is concerned, there ought to be none in putting an end to the annual exodus in the case of the local Governments and of heads of departments.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB.

IN a recent issue, we reviewed the financial position of the Bengal Canals, and now we proceed to notice the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1885-86. It appears that the total capital invested in these works up to the end of the past official year was in round numbers 6¾ crores of rupees. Of this sum, nearly a crore and a quarter were contributed by Native states for the construction of the Sirhind canal, and the capital invested by Government amounted at the close of the year to 5½ crores. Of the total capital of 6¾ crores, nearly 33 lakhs have been expended on a famine relief and insurance work—the Swat River canal. The sum of 5½ crores represents the capital of canals in operation including all those for which Revenue accounts have been opened. The gross revenue assessed on canals, for which capital accounts are kept, came up to 40 lakhs, and the working expenses to 20 lakhs. The net revenue was, therefore, 20 lakhs giving a return of 3·61 per cent., on the total capital outlay, and 3·78 per cent., on that of canals in operation. We are told that up to the close of the year, the net revenue exceeded the interest charges by upwards of two crores of rupees.

This result does, at first sight, appear very satisfactory. It shows that irrigation works in the Punjab have not only paid their working expenses and the interest on their capital outlay, but have in addition yielded a profit of two crores of rupees to the general Treasury. But this satisfaction vanishes when the financial position of the canals, which are classed as Productive works, is examined. The capital expenditure on the Permanent canals in operation at the end of the year was about 5¼ crores. The gross revenue collected was 25¾ lakhs and the working expenses 13¼ lakhs; while the interest charge was 19½ lakhs. The result is a loss of 7 lakhs or Rs. 1·35 per cent. on the capital invested. Of parmanent Canals, the most important work is, of course, the Western Jumna Canal. The balance of profit to the credit of this Canal at the end of the past official year amounted to 2¾ crores. We have said above that at the close of 1885-86, the net revenue of the Punjab Canals exceeded the interest charges by two crores of rupees. Now, the balance of profit to the credit of the Western Jumna Canal alone at the close of the year was 2¾ crores. This being the case, the financial result of irrigation works in the Punjab would have been more satisfactory, if the British Government had not undertaken the construction of any new works in the Punjab, and contented itself with restoring the Western Jumna Canal. This work which has proved so remarkably successful was, it must be remembered, an old Mogul work. The expenditure which has been incurred by the British Government on the Western Jumna Canal represents nothing like its real cost. Lord Salisbury in his famous speech delivered at Manchester in 1875, spoke nothing but the truth when he said that no irrigation work in India, which had not for its basis the works of Native Governments, showed a clean balance-sheet. Of the works which have been constructed by the British Government, the Bari Doab Canal and the Sirhind Canal are most important. Notwithstanding a large area of 128,595 acres in the area irrigated by this canal, the net profits from collection were only 2·26 per cent. The charges and interest at the debit of this canal at the close of the year amounted to nearly 50 lakhs of rupees. The Swat River Canal was opened for irrigation two years ago. The collection for the past year shows a loss of Rs. 4·55 per cent., on the capital invested. The charges and interest at the debit of the canal at the close of the year amounted to upwards of 6½ lakhs. There was an increase of 116,738 acres, in the area irrigated by the Sirhind canal, and the loss by collection was 4½ per cent. on the capital invested. The charges and interest at the debit of this canal at the end of the year were 73 lakhs. It will be seen that the Permanent Canals which have been constructed by the British Government in the Punjab do not yet pay, although they were undertaken in the hope that they would prove remunerative. Were it not for the profits yielded by the Western Jumna Canal, the financial results of irrigation works which are classed as Productive Works would have been as unsatisfactory as those of Bengal.

The Inundation Canals in the Punjab appear to be profitable undertakings. The revenue collected on these canals during the past year was 9½ lakhs, and the working expenses 7 lakhs. The profit was 2½ lakhs, or 12·78 per cent on the capital invested. The area irrigated by Permanent and Inundation Canals during the past year was 925,608 and 861,959 acres, respectively. There was a further decrease in the area irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal as well as by the Inundation Canals, and an increase on all the other Permanent Canals. The only inundation canals which do not pay are the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals. The debit balance of working expenses at the end of the year was Rs. 38,269. There was a slight profit of 0·49 in the working of the Indus Inundation Canals; but the balance at the credit of these canals up to the end of the year was Rs. 31,145. We note that the balance of canal revenue uncollected at the close of the past year out of a total demand of Rs. 18,36,765 amounted to Rs. 61,813, as compared with Rs. 38,372 in the previous year; and that nearly half of the outstandings of the year are on the Bari-Doab Canal. We are told that the attention of the Local Revenue authorities has been drawn to the necessity for prompt realization of canal revenue. Unless the proceedings of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars be carefully looked after, the carrying out of the orders of the Government of India would involve the infliction of much oppression and hardship on the agricultural classes.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETY.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor presided at the annual meeting of the Public Health Society, which was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday last. The Countess of Dufferin honored the meeting by her presence. After congratulating the Society on the "good work," which it had done during the past year, and referring to one of the objects of the Society,—which was to the effect that "the Society wished to bring home to the authorities the importance of sanitary laws, and to press the law in respect of the necessity which existed for expenditure if those laws were to be carried out"—His Honor entered into a personal explanation regarding the action which he had taken on the subject of sanitary improvements. "The Government of Bengal had within the past four years endeavoured to bring this subject of sanitary improvements in a very marked manner to public attention, and, without entering into all the difficulties and disputes which had arisen on the subject, it had been, in the interests of the public health, thought necessary to bring together by legislation the Suburbs of Calcutta with the Town Municipality, and it was obvious that when one has to deal with large masses of the population in a crowded city, it was not sufficient to deal with those crowds only and leave outside of them a large population which was subject to very little control, and which had very small means of carrying out improvements. Therefore it had been decided to bring these two sections of the community, now separated, into one community, and at the same time place it under one administration. Even in this point, there were some who differed from him, but His Honor was glad to think that they were in a small minority. He had been successful so far in placing before the local Council a measure in which the principle of amalgamation was accepted." His Honor regretted that he was unable to carry the Bill through the Council during his tenure of office. Referring then to the question of expenditure in connexion with sanitary reforms in Calcutta, his Honor thought "that so far as the Government was concerned, they had done all that was possible in connection with the subject. With regard to the point, bearing in mind the watchful eye of the Financial Member, the Lieutenant-Governor would say that beyond the three lakhs which the local Government had returned the municipality, of the cost of the police, nothing more could come from the public purse, which the Government, as a Government, could expend at present. The reforms would cost some 20 lakhs, and, speaking as a member of the Society, his Honor hoped the Government of India would see its way towards helping the municipality in obtaining the money that was required to execute these works."

The duty we owe to the public compels us to say that the efforts made by His Honor to effect the so-called sanitary reforms have done an amount of mischief which it will take years to remedy. The people of Calcutta will suffer severely from the injury he has done them, and will have much cause to remember with pain the evil effects of his sanitary administration. The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, in moving the first resolution "that the report be adopted and the accounts passed," said, that the Society had been in existence for two years in the metropolis of India, and it only

numbered some 205 members out of a population of 400,000, of whom, at least 20,000 were intelligent enough to care for their own health as well as that of their neighbours. This number was ridiculously small, and if this was so, much more ridiculously small was the number of medical men who had joined it, *viz.*, 15. In the Council of the Society which professes to teach the laws of health to the community at large we find 15 non-professional men who know othing of the science of medicine against only 6 who do. The 15 non professionals can act only as blind guides to the blind public. What was the cause then of such scanty support being given to the Society? It was the widespread suspicionthat the Society in the name of health was an organised attempt to extingush local self-Government. It is not only this suspicion which prevents the leaders of the native Community to join the Society, but it is also the belief that the Society attempts to deal with subjects with which it should have no concern. If its basis were purely scientific, and if it had not enlisted itself under false colours, it would not have lacked support from the Indian community. We have not yet forgotten the abusive language which the promoters of the Society hurled, at its inauguration, upon the heads of the Calcutta Corporators, the representatives of the people. All the aid it sought from the native community was simply subserviency, and this the leaders of our community very properly withheld from it. Dr. Harvey dwelt in glowing language on "the blighted hopes of poor mothers, the terrible sufferings of helpless victims, and the modern massacre of the innocents," and the dramatic effect of his gestures and speech was duly appreciated. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in moving the resolution "that the endavours of the Society to draw attention to matters concerning the public health deserve sympathy and support," said that the suspicion that the Society was antagonistic to certain interests was a groundless one, as none of the members were even likely to be associated with such unworthy objects. "There was also a feeling that the whole thing was a sort of 'hysterial concoction' of a certain individual or a small knot of individuals. The Society from its inception to the present time had in view, and had kept steadily in view, the aim of assissting all those who thought that sanitary improvements were necessary in Calcutta, that certain diseases which prevailed in it were preventible, and that it was the common object of all to help in rendering them less destructive to human life. These were the main objects of the society, and these were the objects which had been kept in view. The public, no doubt, would be startled at finding that no less a sum than 20 lakhs would be needed for carrying out all the improvements which the society recommended, but there was nothing like opening one's mouth when necessity arose."

The other speakers were Sir A. Croft, Mr. Clarke, Father Lafont, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Mr. T. Jones, Babu Binod Behari Mullik, and the Hon'ble Justice Cunningham. The last speaker after thanking the Lieutenant Governor for his unvarying sympathy, countenance and support, after expatiating in eloquent terms on the "scourge and terror of India," the terrible mortality of the Indian population, and sneering at "outcries of ruffled prejudice and the complacent stupidity of the frivolous and ignorant multitude," pathetically said that he was well content "to incur a little fatigue and a passing unpopularity." We congragulate the retiring President of the Society on the "pleasant recollections of good and useful work,"—in the way of retarding sanitary progress in Calcutta—which he will carry with him from India.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT has been definitely settled that His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Wednesday, the 16th instant, and arrive at Simla on or about the 18th of April. He will visit Durbhanga, Delhi, Dehra Dun, and Amballa on the way.

THE DHAKKA DURBAR for investing Sir Abdul Ghani, K. C. S. I., with the insignia of the order of the Star of India was held on Monday last by the Lieutenant Governor. His Honor in addressing the new Knight explained the reasons for Her Majesty's selection of him as the recipient of the honour, detailing the many services rendered by him to the Queen and his countrymen at various times. He then announced that Nawab Ashanullah had decided to mark his appeciation of the respect and good will shown by his fellow townsmen of Dacca by lighting the city with gas in the thoroughfares, where oil lamps were used, and keeping up gas works at his own expense, provided the Municipality expended the amount saved thereby in maintaining a fire-brigade.

A DHAKKA CORRESPONDENT thus telegraphs to the *Englishman* under date the 1st instant: "The Lieutenant-Governor and suite attended a ball last night given by the Nawab Ahsanullah at his house. A large company was present. The illuminations were brilliant, but the effect was somewhat marred by a high wind." Yes, a "brilliant" illumination with the lights blown out by "a high wind." It reminds us of a passport, in which a gallant Parisian once described a traveller as "a handsome elderly lady with two brilliant lovely eyes, one wanting." A less courtly fellow would have said an old blind woman. Verily language is given to civilized man to hide his thoughts.

WITH reference to a letter published in the *Statesman* of the 27th ultimo, we are authorised to state that neither did Maharaja Sir Joteondra Mohun Tagore, nor Dr. Rajendralala Mitra recommend the title *Mahamahopadhyaya*; nor did they recommend the *Ushnisha* and the *uttariya*.

WE are sorry to notice that a contributed para. in our last issue has given cause for just offence. While we would have liked much if Babu Ramsunker Sen had been allowed an extension of service, we certainly did not wish to throw discredit on those who had been fortunate enough to obtain such extension. Comparisons are proverbially odious, and it was never more so than in the unfortunate para. to which we refer.

THE ceremony of declaring the Behar-Purnea Railway line open was performed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on Friday last. After the banquet, which was given in his honor, the Lieutenant-Governor made a speech, in which he alluded to the vast developments made by Railways in Eastern Bengal. He hoped in two or three years to see the Behar-Purnea Railway connected with Assam in one unbroken line. He referred to the isolation of Purnea from all other districts, and hoped the same improvement would follow.

THE last number of the *Gazette of India* contains the announcement that Mr. A. Mackenzie, C. I. E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

FROM the 1st of April, the general control and management of the lines of the various Railways, serving Northern and Eastern Bengal and having their terminus in Calcutta, and of the staff employed thereon, will be transferred from under the administration of the Director General of Railway to that of the Government of Bengal. The Government of India is of opinion that this arangement will be advantageous on financial grounds and also to the interests of commerce and the public generally.

WE have recieved the first number of a magazine, called "English Opinion on India," edited by Mr. Y. N. Ranade, and published at Poona. Its object is to place within the reach of Indian readers what English papers, published in England, have to say relating to the most important of Indian questions. This magazine will supply a long felt want, and we wish the promoters every success in their undertaking.

WE have received Babu Hem Chandra Banerji's "Jubilee Song," in Bengali Babu Hem Chandra's name is well known to fame, and we need hardly say that his latest production is worthy of the reputation which he has achieved in the arena of Bengali poetry. The author appends an English translation, for the benefit of his English readers. We have great misgivings, however, of the poem being very popular in this country for a long time yet. It contains so many unpronounceable names, and refers to so many historical incidents, that very few Bengali readers will ever relish its beauties. The poet of *Bharat Sangit* surely knows what suits the tastes of his countrymen, and should have refrained from making a parade of his learning in a Jubilee poem.

THE latest returns of the Jail mortality show that the death-rate in our Jails has sensibley gone down. In the Alipore Jail it has fallen from 62 to 25 per thousand; in the Presidency Jail from 33 to 18; in Hazaribagh from 180 to 36; in Rajshahe from 169 to 92; in Dacca from 61 to 41; in Burdwan from 100 to 19; in Dinagepore from 170 to 128; in Rungpore from 120 to 63. The *Statesman* thinks that this improvement is due to the "indignant remonstrances of the Public Press in 1884-85." The improvement is general, and unmistakably shows that the prison authorities have been making their best endeavours to keep down the mortality as much as possible. And yet, the drop from 180 to 36 per thousand is so great that it fairly takes our breath away. We feel inclined to ask, are the figures quite correct? We cannot understand how the sanitary administration could be so improved within twelve months as to transform our jails all at once from charnel houses in to sanitaria.

THE Public Service Commission have finished their labours in Calcutta, so far as the taking of evidence is concerned. The report of the Commission, we understand, will not be ready till about this time next year.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the son of a Zemindar of Jangipur, while at Burdwan on a sight-seeing visit, was enticed away to a coolie depot; and his father, even with the assistance of the Police, has not yet been able to find any trace of him. The servant who was with the boy positively asserts that one of the head men of the coolie gangs took him to his depot. The information, if correct, points a moral of no ordinary import.

THE Secretary of State has peremptorily directed the Madras Government to reimburse Mr. Crole—who, it will be remembered, was suspended for reporting to head quarters the land speculations by Mr. Sullivan of the Civil Service, and was subseuently reinstated by order of the Supreme Government—the salary he lost during the time of his suspension. The Crole case was brought to the notice of the House of Lords by Lord Stanley of Alderly, and the restitution in Mr. Crole's favor was mainly due, it is apparent, to the notice of the motion.

THE Burma BlueBlook, which has recently been published, reveals a painful state of things. The so called "dakaits" have been resisting to the utmost the British rule which has been imposed upon the country, and the Govenment is determlud to decimate the population, if further resistance is shown. This is the drift of the

despatches published. The Home Government entirely approves of the measures taken by the Viceroy, and will strenuously support him in all his efforts to obtain a complete settlement of the country.

A CROWDED meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University was held in the Senate Hall on Friday last, under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Hunter. The first business before the meeting was a proposal for affiliating certain Colleges, at present affiliated to this University, to the University of Cambridge. The Chairman in introducing the business said that the late Vice Chancellor, Mr. Ilbert, was in communication with the University of Oxford for concession of certain privileges to students of this University. The result of the negotiation was that Oxford had agreed that certain arrangements should be made by which students in an affiliated institution of this University should be enabled to pass their University course at Oxford to the degree of B. A. in two years. The Vice-Chancellor now recommended the adoption of the letter, which was drafted by the Committee appointed by the Syndicate for the purpose, to the Vice-Chancellor of the Cambridge University in reply to his on the subject mentioned above. The letter expreses a hope that the Council of the Cambridge University would be in a position to formulate a definite scheme for the exemption of the students of this University from certain examinations which, as members of the University of Cambridge, they would ordinarily have to pass. The course suggested that the University of Cambridge should affiliate *nominatim*, every five years, all the institutions which are affiliated to the Calcutta University, or teaching to a certain standard, seemed to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University a reasonable and feasible one. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, in supporting the motion, complained that the Senators were placed in a very awkward position in regard to the decision of this important question, by not being supplied, before they came to the meeting, with all the papers bearing on this subject. The Vice-Chancellor apologised for the omission, and promised that he would see that such omission did not occur in future. The motion was unanimously carried.

THE second business was the recommendation by the Syndicate for the adoption of a scheme for encouraging and assisting translations and critical editions of early vernacular texts belonging to the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The following extracts from the Vice Chancellor's note on the subject, will explain the object of the scheme "Such a work would at present have a special value. It is definitely recognised that, in every system of truly national education, the only sound basis is a correct knowledge of the mother-tongue. A scrutiny of the Bengali papers, set for our Entrance Examination, shows that this University now demands from candidates a certain degree of critical acquaintance with the structure and fundamental canons of Bengali prose and verse. A critical knowledge, even of an old established tongue like English, can best be imparted by rendering the student familiar with the early growth of the language, as moulded and modified by the authors of each succeeding generation. In the case of Bengali, with its shorter history as a written language, with its structure still in the plastic stage, and with its yet undeveloped possibilities as a complete literary vehicle of human thought, a study of the early texts is still more essential. Apart from the general view with which the University was established, namely, the encouragement of liberal education, its specific function is to test, by examination, the proficiency of the school and college youth. Critical editions and translations of the more important of the Early Vernacular Texts would strengthen the hands of both examiners and students, and would enable the University to discharge, with increasing efficiency, the main duty assigned to it by its Charter in respect to the mother-tongue and the literary history of Bengal. . . . . To the student and historian, critical translations of the early Vernacular Texts would be invaluable. They would open up and map out the *terra incognita*, which stretches between the ancient and the modern literature of India and between the ancient and the modern speech of the people. They would exhibit the social and domestic institutions of the country, no longer as isolated products of far separated ages, but as a continuous growth. They would enable a true history of India to be for the first time constructed—a history, which, by disclosing the actual development of the Indian races in the past, would be pregnant of instruction for the present. They would assist the modern thinker and reformer in India to discharge their functions with a fuller knowledge; and they would interpret mediæval India to the Western World." On the motion of Sir Henry Harrison the discussion of the question was deferred till the next meeting, to allow members sufficient time to consider all the different bearings of this important subject.

THE election of the Tagore Law Professor for the ensuing year was the principal business which had brought more than 65 learned Senators together. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra moved that the subject of the Lectures should first be selected, and then the Lecturer competent for the work be elected. The motion was lost. Five names were proposed and seconded. The contest lay between Babus Golap Chandra Sirkar, and Lal Mohun Das. The former scored 43 votes, and won the prize. The subject on which the Professor elect will have to deliver his lectures will be the "Hindu Law relating to Adoption."

AT the annual meeting of the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverly was elected President; and Raja Durga Charan Law and Mr. C. H. Moore, Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

THE Port Commissioners recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor to abolish the Howrah Bridge toll on wheat. It was very desirable in the interests of the trade that this relief should not be further delayed, and we are glad to be informed that His Honor has been pleased to exempt wheat from payment of the terminal charge levied on goods conveyed on the East Indian Railway into and from the station of Howrah. This exemption will have effect from the 1st of the next month. Let us hope that the total abolition of the Howrah Bridge tolls is not distant.

TELEGRAMS.

SIR JOHN GORST, replying to a quesiton in the House of Commons, said that Government had no intention of departing from their policy of constructing railway in India either by Government or by Companies under a guarantee. Any proposal, however, to dispense with a guarantee would be favourably received. Sir John Gorst added that Government had no intention at present of inviting offers for the construction of additional railways under guarantee.

THE *North German Gazette* says that Germany will not meddle in the quarrels in the east of Europe, and will not dispute Russia's claims in the Balkans.

THE Choral Societies in Alsace have been dissolved, the German Government suspecting them of having French connexions.

THE new Reichstag was opened (March 3). His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William, in his speech from the Throne, said that the policy of Germany was continually directed towards the maintenance of peace with all Powers, and especially with her neighbours, and this would be best promoted by the Reichstag expressing the national will by voting the Army Bill.

IN the House of Commons, (March 1) Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said that Her Majesty the Queen will attend the Jubilee Service to be held in Westminster Abbey on the 21st of June, which day would be observed as a general holiday throughout the country.

SIR Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question, said that the letter of Archbishop Croke advising the Irish people to pay no taxes, was engaging the attention of Government.

A stormy debate took place in the House of Commons (March 4) over the vote for the Irish police. Mr. Dillon made a vehement speech in which he defied the Government to suppress the Nationalist meetings in Ireland, and said that the executive must be answerable for the bloodshed that may take place.

THE authorities here in Soofia arrested M. Karaveloff—one of the members of the Council of Regency formed by Prince Alexander and resignation was accepted by acclamation by the Grand Sobranje which passed a motion declaring that M. Karaveloff after betraying Prince Alexander had become a traitor to his country. Thirty others, who also held the threads of a conspiracy at the capital, have also been arrested.

THERE is a complete Ministerial deadlock in Rome, all the leading statesmen having declined to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet.

A large increase is being made in the number of Chinese troops in Turkistan, with the approval of the British Government.

COUNT Kalnoky, in addressing the Austrian Delegations (March 2), gave renewed assurances of a peaceful solution of the Bulgarian difficulty, and said that the measures being taken by the Austrian Government were purely defensive.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach reiterated the necessity that existed for increasing the powers of Government in Ireland.

THE revolt at Silistria, which spread to Rustchuk, has been suppressed in both places. The people of Rustchuk, who were armed, were engaged in a combat which lasted twelve hours. The revolutonists fled across the Danube, where they were captured. Many of their number were wounded. The authority of the Regents has now been restored.

The organizers of the revolt at Silistria were cashiered Bulgarian officers. On Saturday (March 3), they summoned the troops and proclaimed M. Zankoff to be regent. The loyalists had frequent combats with the rebels until the troops from Shumla arrived on the scene and succeeded in suppressing the revolt. On the following Tuesday, twenty of the rebels were shot.

THE Austrian War Minister demands of the Delegations a military credit of fifty-three million florins.

A number of Socialists attended the afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral (February.) and behaved in a noisy manner, but dispersed quietly.

DARING incendiary raids have taken place on rent-payers in the county of Limerick, Ireland, and much property has been destroyed.

Servia and Roumania are concentrating their forces on the frontiers of Bulgaria.

The hostility is increasing between Montenegro and the Albanian Turks.

MR. BRANSON is appointed to act as Advocate General of the Madras High Court.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of hydro-carbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized'. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled impeial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co.. 210, High Holborn, London.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. The Indian Purity Trumpet, February 1887.
2. The December number of the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1886.
3. Calendar of Mail Steamer Departures from Bombay 1887.
4. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, edited by the Honorary Secretaries, January 1887.
5. The School master a monthly Journal Vol. II., No. 9 February 1 87.
6. English Opinion on India, edited by Y. N. Ranade, B. A. Vol. 1 February 1887.
7. The Countess of Dufferin's Fund, second annual Report of the National Association for supplying Female Medical aid to the women of India January 1887.
8. General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1885-86

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March 2, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Mr H J Reynolds, C S I Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed special leave for six months under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th March 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Captain P Nolan of his commission in the "Behar Light Horse,"

Mr Ahasunddin Ahmad, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Behar, Patna, is transferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

This cancels the order of the 18th January last, transferring Mr Ahsanuldin, Ahmad to the sudder station of the District of Sarun.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Sheo Nundun Lal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Champarun.

Babu Kally Sunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is transferred to the sudder station at the District of Tipperah.

Babu Radha Syam Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is transferred to Murshidabad, and is appointed to have charge of the Kundi Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Bepin Behary Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kandi, Murshidabad, is transferred to Hughly, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Mr G E Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that District, vice Mr L P Sheares, transferred.

Mr H P Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that District, vice Mr A W Cossera, transferred.

Mr T Smith, District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is allowed furlough for eleven months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1887.

Mr J F Stevens Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Gya, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr T Smith, or until further orders.

Babu Dwarka Nath Mukerje, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Excise Department Sarun, is allowed leave for fifty-five days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Ram Anugrah Narain Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Excise Department in that District during the absence, on leave, of Babu Dwarka Nath Mukerji, or until further orders.

Babu Radha Mahub Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for six months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Moulvi Wahedullah, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty, Singbhum, is allowed leave, without allowances, for twenty-five days, under section 134 chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 24th August 1886.

Police—Mr C L Dyson is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr W D Abercrombie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Patna City Police is transferred to Maldah, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that District.

Mr R L Ward, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Patna City Police.

Mr J Cowie, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Manbhum, is transferred to Serajgunge, in Pubna.

Mr C S Murray, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Noakholly, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that District.

Jails—Mr A D Larymore, Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr W Leonard, Superintendent of the Bhaugulpore Central Jail, on furlough, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Alipore Jail during the absence, on leave of Mr A D Larymore, or until further order.

Registration—Babu Anbinash Chunder Mitter, Special Sub-Registrar of Dacca, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-one days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Aulad Hossein, Rural Sub-Registrar of Srinaggar, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Moulvie Syed Farhatuddin Ahmed is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Srinaggar, in the District of Dacca, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvi Aulad Hossein, or until further orders.

Medical—Surgeant Major C J W Meadows, Officiating civil Surgeon, Dacca, is appointed to act as civil Surgeon of Patna and Superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Bankipore, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major H B Purves, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment by Surgeon-Major A Crombie.

Mr H Savage, Officiating Magistrate Collector, Puri, having passing an examination in Urya as third language at the Half-yearly Departmental Examination of Assistant Magistrates and others held in November last, is authorized to draw the reward of Rs 500.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENTS.—Babu Jogendro Lall Chowdhry Munsiff of Atia, Mymensingh, on deputation at Pingna is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a court of Small causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs 50 within the local jurisdiction of that Pingna Munsiffi during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gopal chunder Banerjii, or until further orders.

Babu Krishna Dhan Mukerji M A B L is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Atia during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Jogendro Lall Chowdhry, or until further orders.

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